

APRIL 7, 1869.

ellaneous.

TELE
COMMERCIAL
FIDE.

WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

"CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

SV. WITH APPENDIX.
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rice, 35.
ing Price, Ten Dollars.

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CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. No. 1820 號八月四年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1869.

日七廿月二年巳已治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.

CHINA.—Messrs. DUNN & CO., Agents,
10, Broad Street, London, W. Agents,
Messrs. H. FOGG & CO.,
Messrs. DILLFIELD & ZACHARIE, Ma-
rina, C. LAUREN & Co.

Arrivals.

April 7, *Norma*, North G. barque, 339,
Pohl, Bangkok, March 13, 8000 piculs Rice.
—SILVER & Co.

April 8, *Shiffbury*, from Canton.

April 8, *Savonada*, Amer. steamer, 605,
Jayne, Shanghai, April 4, General.—A.
HEAD & Co.

Departures.

April 8, *Bri King*, for Shanghai,
8, Gange, for East Coast.
8, *Ellen Rickmers*, for Saigon.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.—Per *Savonada*, Messrs C. D.
Williams, Sterry, and 50 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

The North German barque *Norma*, from
Bangkok, reports fine weather and light
variable winds until 6th inst., then strong
wind from N.E. and rain till arrival in port.
On 21st March in Lat. 8 13 N., Long
105 37 E., spoke the North German barque
Maury, from Hongkong bound to Bangkok.

The American steamer *Savonada*, from
Shanghai, reports: anchored in river eight
hours on account of fog, and was obliged to
pass outside the Sadlers' hole to at 10
p.m. of the 7th, off Nine-pin, arrived at
7.30 a.m. on 8th.

Am. Brigantine *Libra*, arrived at Shang-
hai, March 30. Dec. 30, sailed from Syd-
ney, N.S.W., Jan. 6th, passed Norfolk
Island; 13th, passed Hunter's Rock; 19th
passed Patia Island; 27th, exchanged
signals with Br. barque *Amoor*, from New-
castle, bound to Hongkong, 21 days out.
Feb. 19th, passed Olan or Strong's Island;
25th, arrived at Canton. Mar. 6th, sailed
from Canton, 25th, passed between the Lo-
choos, blowing a heavy gale from the east-
ward; 26th, exchanged signals with German
brig *Maria*, 5 days from Foochow, bound
to Obefoo. The *Libra* was 22 days be-
calmed on the Equator, which was crossed
in 168.20, and was 29 days from 9 south to
3 north. From March 14th to the 27th
the most terrific gales were encountered,
blowing from every point of the compass
in rapid succession, changing suddenly,
causing the sea to break over the vessel
fearfully. The *Libra* has not, however,
sustained any serious damage, except the
loss of main boom and some of the bul-
warks.

New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEET-
ING of the creditors of REUBEN
SOLOMON, of the late firm of MOSES & Co.,
of Victoria, Hongkong, and MARIA MOULD,
late of Victoria, Widow and Nurse, will be
held, pursuant to the 151st Section of the
Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864, in the Supreme
Court House, on Thursday, the 22nd day of
April 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
before WILLIAM HASTINGS, Esquire, Registrar,
being the Officer appointed by the Supreme
Court sitting in Bankruptcy.
At the said MEETING the Official As-
signee will, in pursuance of the 151st Sec-
tion of the said Ordinance, submit state-
ments of the Bankrupt's Estates recovered
and outstanding, and of all receipts and all
payments made or to be made thereout,
and the creditors at the said MEETING
will, in pursuance of the said Section, de-
clare whether any and what part of the
net produce of the Estates of the said
Bankrupts, after making reasonable deduc-
tions for future contingencies, shall be di-
vided amongst the creditors.
Proofs of Debts will be received, and
creditors who have not proved or who shall
not then prove, will be excluded from the
benefit of the dividend, and all claims not
proved will be disallowed.

F. S. HUFFAM,
Official Assignee.

Hongkong, April 6, 1869. ap22
FOR SHANGHAI.
The steam-ship
"SHATTESBURY,"
Capt. ATKIN, will leave for the
above port, on SATURDAY
NEXT, the 10th inst. at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 6, 1869. ap10

New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

Between
LEOPOLD FRICKEL, Plaintiff,
and
AMOS DICKENS MITCHELL, De-
fendant.

WHEREAS an Action has been com-
menced in this Court at the suit of
the above named Leopold Frickel, against
the above named Amos Dickens Mitchell,
to recover the sum of Three Thousand Five
Hundred and Fifteen Dollars and Thirty-
four Cents, and interest thereon, and
costs of suit, the Plaintiff for money
had and received by the Defendant for the
use of the Plaintiff and for money paid by
the Plaintiff for the Defendant at his re-
quest, and it being alleged that the said
Amos Dickens Mitchell does not reside
within this Island or its dependencies, a
writ of Foreign Attachment has been issued,
returnable on the Nineteenth day of April
instant, wherein Lawrence P. Ward and
George E. Lane, of Hongkong, are Gar-
nishers.

Notice is hereby given thereof, and that
if at any time before final judgment in this
Action, the said Amos Dickens Mitchell or
any person on his behalf, will give the
security, and file the appearance or plea
required by the Ordinance of this Island,
intituled "An Ordinance to provide for
and regulate process in Actions at Law
against persons absent from the Colony,"
the said Attachment may be dissolved.
Dated this Third day of April, 1869.
HENRY C. CALDWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney. ap10

TO SHIP MASTERS AND OTHERS.

WARRANTS will be received by the Un-
der-Designated for the Conveyance of 300
Hogsheads of PORTER, from Hongkong
to Yokohama, in a British Vessel. It must
be stated in the Tender the rate per ton of
40 feet, oak measurement, and when the
Vessel will sail from hence.

A. H. PRICE,
Naval Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, April 7, 1869.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, or
Agents of the Steamer "West Indian"
will be Responsible for any DEBT or
DEBTS, contracted by her Crew during
her stay in this port.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 6, 1869. ap12

WANTED A Female SERVANT to go
to England in a sailing ship, to at-
tend on a Lady and Baby, one that can
make herself generally useful. Apply im-
mediately at STAG HOTEL.

Hongkong, April 2, 1869. ap9

FAWCETT & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, GENERAL
STOREKEEPERS,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Wynndham Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

MORRIS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.
(Late J. B. Morris, News Agent.)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
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and the creditors at the said MEETING
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net produce of the Estates of the said
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Proofs of Debts will be received, and
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F. S. HUFFAM,
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Hongkong, April 6, 1869. ap10

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONG-
KONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Company's OFFICES are this day
REMOVED to the Ground Floor of
Messrs ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.'s House
at the corner of Ice House Street.
Hongkong, March 19, 1869. ap19

F. A. WHEELER,
HAIR CUTTER & HAIR DRESSER,
20, Queen's Road,
(Opposite LANE & CRAWFORD'S.)
Hongkong, March 19, 1869. tf

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI NEWS-LETTER.

ENLARGED to double its former size,
now affords a better medium of intel-
ligence from this quarter of the world. It
is published for the transmission of all the
current Mercantile, Political, and General
News of China and Japan, by the Pacific
Mail Steamers to America and Europe.

The Subscription to the News-Letter is
Two Dollars per Annum, payable in Advance,
for the whole of the Year, and includes the
transmission of the News-Letter by the Pacific
Mail Steamers to America and Europe.

The authorized Agents for receiving ad-
vertisements and Subscriptions are—
Messrs W. W. SULLIVAN, 609, Sansons Street,
San Francisco.
Messrs Wm. H. FOGG & Co., 2, Cowper's
Court, Cornhill, London.
Messrs Wm. H. FOGG & Co., 32, Baring
Slip, New York.
Messrs H. FOGG & Co., Bund, Shanghai.
Shanghai, March 20, 1869. may29

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS.

Published in London for the P. & O.
Co.'s and French Mails, and contains—
Summary of Home, Parliamentary, and
Foreign News.
Special Correspondents' Letters from
Germany, Holland, &c.
Leading Articles on the principal inter-
ests of China.
Digest of Home Opinions on China Sub-
jects.

List of Passengers by the current and
succeeding Mails.

Naval and Military News,
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Commercial, Banking, Share Lists, &c.
Market Reports, Shipping News, Freight,
Exchanges, &c., from London and
the Continent, New York, &c.
Statistics of Imports and Exports.

Supplement.
Statement of each Ship's Cargo for
China and Japan, and by the P. and
O. Mails.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$12 per Annum. With
Express Supplement, \$14.50. Single Copies,
50 cents.

MORRIS & Co.,
Agent-Queen's Road,
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DEBT & Co.

Second DIVIDEND of Five per cent
upon the amount of all claims admit-
ted by the Trustees will be paid on the
15th May next.

On application to Mr G. OVERBECK,
at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Ped-
der's Hill, Creditors will be furnished with
Warrants signed by the Trustees, which
will be payable at the Office of the Hon-
gkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Hongkong, March 2, 1869. jun2

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—On and after the first day
of March next, the office of this Com-
pany, situated over the HONGKONG DIS-
PENSAKY will be closed. Letters can how-
ever be left as heretofore in a box placed
for the purpose within the same building.

The Company's Stock of Chandlery and
other Fittings will, after the above date, be
on view at the premises of Messrs LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., Queen's Road.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 18, 1869. my18

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year
ending on 31st December last, at the
rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say
\$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$1.50
per Share on which \$25 have been paid, is
payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd
instant, at the Offices of the Corporation,
where Shareholders are requested to apply
for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK- ING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid
Capital of One Hundred Dollars per
Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the
Corporation's Stock will fall due on the
dates following, viz.—

On 1st July, 1869, \$25
1st July, 1870, 25
1st Jan., 1872, 25
1st Jan., 1873, 25

—\$100

Shareholders electing to pay the whole
or any portion of the above Calls by anti-
cipation will receive interest at the rate of
5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly,
until the respective dates at which the
Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such
payments will be issued at the Head Office
and Branches.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

New Advertisements.

"STAG HOTEL."

Queen's Road, Hongkong.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,

Auctions.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 12th inst. at 2 p.m.,
(Under duress for Rent.)
on the premises No. 3, Pecheli Terrace,
Elgin Street.

The FURNITURE, &c., of Mr A. D.
MITCHELL, comprising—Dining Table,
Dining, Bedroom and Rocking Chairs,
Sideboard, Whatnots, Glassware, Din-
ner and Dessert Service, Floor and Sta-
carpets (nearly new), Marble-top Tables,
Fire Stove, Gardians, Wardrobe, Win-
dow Curtains with Poles, etc., a Piano,
And
A small assortment of Wines, Oil-
men's Stores, etc., etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots with all faults and errors of de-
scription at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
Hongkong, April 7, 1869. april2

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have re-
ceived instructions to sell by
Public Auction, at Noon, on

WEDNESDAY,

AND

THURSDAY,

the 14th and 15th April, at DWART, the
residence of G. F. MACLEAN, Esq., The
whole of the FURNITURE, CHIEFLY
ENGLISH MADE, comprising—
Conches, Easy Chairs, Tables, Mar-
queterie Cabinets, Gilt Mirrors, Corni-
ces, Writing Tables, Whatnots, Pan-
talois, Iron Bedsteads with Spring Ma-
trasses, Wardrobes with Plate Glass
Doors, Dressing Tables, Washstands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Silver and Plated Ware, China and
Glassware, etc., etc.

A Semi-Grand Piano by BROADWOOD,
(made expressly for this climate).
A large-size Magic Lantern, complete.
A Fine Californian Cow.
A set Double-harness, nearly new.

Also,
One Billiard Table (LAZARUS & Co.),
with Fittings, Benches, etc., complete.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots with all faults and errors of de-
scription, at Purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 23, 1869. april5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have re-
ceived instructions from the Com-
mittee of Adjustment to sell by Public
Auction, on

FRIDAY & SATURDAY,

the 9th and 10th inst., at Noon, at Head
Quarter House.—

The whole of the FURNITURE,
WINE, STUD, etc., of the late Major-
General J. R. BRUNCKER, comprising—
A Suite of handsome Drawing-Room
Walnut FURNITURE, a large Mirror
in Mahogany Frame, gilt bracket wall
Lamps, Carpets, Window Curtains,
Chandeliers, Book Case, etc., etc.
A Semi-Grand Piano, a Mahogany dining
Table, Chairs, Office, Moderator
Lamps, Dinner Wagon, Punks, Trays,
Handsome Black-Wood Marble-top Ta-
bles, 2 Candelabra, a handsome Dessert
Service, Dinner Service, Plated Ware,
Cutlery, etc., etc.

Patent Refrigerator and Ice Chest,
Bedsteads, Cheval Glasses, Ward-
robes, Toilet Tables and Mirrors, Wash-
stands, etc., etc.

A few dozens Pale and brown Sherry,
Port, Claret, Champagne, Brandy, etc.
A quantity of Cretse and Blackwell's
Oilmans' Stores, (lately arrived).
An Arab Horse.
A Sandwich Island Horse.
5 Japanese Ponies.
5 Gentlemen's Saddles (3 complete
with Military appointments).
2 Ladies' Do.
Saddlery.
Flower Pots and Plants.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.
All lots with all errors of description
whatever at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

Hongkong, April 2, 1869. april10

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on

TUESDAY,

the 20th day of April, 1869, at Noon,
on the Premises,

Under the Power of Sale, contained
in the Deed of Mortgage,
Marine Lot No. 32 B, with the Chi-
nese Houses erected thereon, situate be-
tween Jervoise Street and Bonham
Strand.

Marine Lot No. 212, with the Chinese
Houses erected thereon, situate between
the Praya and Bonham Strand.

Marine Lot No. 152, with the Chinese
Houses erected thereon, situate in Bonham
Strand.

For further particulars apply to the
Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the Pur-
chase money to be paid on the fall of the
hammer, and the balance on completion of
the deeds of transfer. All expenses of
transfer to be paid by the Purchaser.

Property to be at the risk of the Pur-
chaser from the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 5, 1869. ap20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following packages per British ship *Eden* are informed that the same have been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

A. E. (in Cross) 40 bales Merchandise.
B. (in diamond) 45 cases
C. (in diamond) 25 cases
WB (under diamond) 14 bales
WB
G. F. M. & Co.
Do.
J. K. & Co.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, April 2, 1869.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the following Packages per Brit. barque *Meteor*, from Sydney, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their Goods, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

5 packages Merdise, shipped by Alder-
N. & S.
E. 48 cases Preserved, shipped by Ra-
Meats, Moon Pees & Co.
A. T. 7 cases Copper, shipped by Chen
" 60 cases Fish, Atank.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Company's Steamship *Hooghly*, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading, for counter-signing, and to take delivery of their Goods before the 7th Instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

M. R. ALWARD FRERES is alone authorized to sign our name per procuration on Cash Receipts for Goods delivered by our Firm from this date.

P. & F. DERODE FRERES.
Hongkong, March 31, 1869.

THE Undersigned having arrived from Bombay, has established himself as Merchant and Agent, under the Firm and Style of **HABEE MEERZA MOHAMED ALLY & Co.**

HABEE MEERZA MOHAMED ALLY.
ABERNETHY STREET,
Hongkong, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr BENJAMIN E. GAIL, as a partner in our Firm.

FAWOETT & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

MR. C. LANGDON DAVIES having resigned, Mr EDWARD BAKER has been appointed Secretary of the above Company from this date.

Hongkong, March 31, 1869.

THE business heretofore carried on by the Undersigned, will from this date be continued under the Firm and Style of **FURBANK AND SONS**. And all outstanding accounts by the Undersigned will be settled, paid, and received by the above Firm.

BUDROODIN ABDOLALLY.
Hongkong, March 30, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, the style of our firm will be **WAHREN, SMITH & Co.**

WAHREN & Co.,
China Sugar Refinery,
East Point.
Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

THE Firm of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. of Hongkong, is instructed to ascertain the whereabouts of DON RAFAEL YNDAROSA, 18 years of age, native of Guatemala, in Central America, to impart to him a matter in which he is concerned. He is therefore requested to apply to the above.

Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSIONER AGENT.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr WILLIAM NELSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Mr THOMAS PIM, Mr WILLIAM NISBET OMERED and Mr H. SYMOUR GRAY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

FROM this date Mr GEORGE E. LANE, will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this port.

GEO. F. BOWMAN.
Hongkong, March 15, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA LIMITED.

MR ROBERT S. WALKER has this day been appointed Secretary to the Company, and Mr JOHN INGLIS, the present Acting Secretary, resumes his functions as Managing Engineer for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR D. O. CLARK retires from our Firm, and Mr J. MURRAY FORBES and Mr E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
China, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr CLAUDE BODDS to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FROM this date the Management of the Hongkong Hotel is placed in charge of Mr GEORGE E. POTTS, to whom all communications should be addressed.

YEE-WO & Co.
Hongkong Hotel,
April 1, 1869.

THE Undersigned hereby intimates that he has this day received the appointment of Surveyor to FRENCH LLOYDS under date of December 22nd, 1868.

ROBT. McMURDO.
Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

For Sale.

THE Undersigned have just landed and now offer for sale. An Invoice of SHEPHERD CUTLERY, comprising:—

RAZORS.
Razor STROPS.
Pocket KNIVES.
Table KNIVES.
CARVERS.
Pocket FLASKS.
Needle CASES.
CORKSOREWS.
SCISSORS assorted.
Fancy Needle CASES.

MORRIS & Co.
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

SMOKING MIXTURE.

MORRIS & Co. have now on Sale a small Invoice of "THOMAS BAKER'S" celebrated Smoking MIXTURE in this Price \$0.50 per tin.

Queen's Road,
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.

Prime Australian Fat SHEEP.
5 Tons Oaten and Lucerne HAY.
Nortfolk Island PINES and other PLANTS.

Apply on board the ship "Onward," East Point.
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.

FOR THE RACES.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONG KONG.

HAVE RECEIVED BY MAIL STEAMER.

A Large assortment of MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HATS, of the latest fashions.

A Choice assortment of SILK, MUSLIN, and GRENADINE, for Evening Wear.

A fine assortment of new French FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES and FEATHERS.

A large assortment of new TRIMMINGS and FRINGES in all colors.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, in white and colors, all sizes.

Gentlemen's Drab Shell and Felt HATS.

Blue and Green GOSSAMERS, &c.

(BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
20, Poochow Road, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 3, 1869.

Per "Mail Steamer" and late Arrivals.

MISS ROSE

HAS received a choice assortment of French GLASSES, black and colored, BAREGE and FANCY DRESSES, black and colored piece VELVETS and SATINS in the newest shades.

Elain and FANCY RIBBONS, VELVETS, SASH RIBBONS, and DRESS TRIMMINGS in great variety, Real CLUNIE and VALENCIENNES LACES.

Ladies' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed HATS in all the fashionable shapes.

Ladies' BONNETS latest styles, Plain and Fancy SUNSHADES, French FANS, &c.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid GLOVES and BOOTS.

Ladies' White Satin and Kid BOOTS.

A large assortment of French and English HOSIERY, Gentlemen's Black and Drab Shell HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, &c.

HENRI'S PERFUMERY.
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, February 13, 1869.

PER CASE OF 12 BOTTLES.

GOOD Breakfast CLARET, doz., \$ 4.00
In pint, 24 pint bottles, " 5.00
Medoc Breakfast CLARET, " 5.00
Desert CLARET, " 5.00
St. Emilion " 8.00
Chateau Margaux, " 9.00
St. Pierre St. Julien (extra), " 24.00
CLARET in Wood, 48 gals., " 45.00
Rousillon, 48 gals., " 45.00
G. DUBOIS & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1869.

PER MAIL STEAMER.

GRUYERE CHEESE, of first quality,
G. DUBOIS & Co.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

For Sale.

PER ZIBA.

50 cases Parrot CHAMPAGNE.
50 cases "Plaque" SALAD OIL.
G. DUBOIS & Co.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

New Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The British steamer "LIGHTNING," Captain RUSSELL, will be despatched for the above ports, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M.

Despatches will close at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 12th April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A.M., by order and at the Premises of Messrs JOHN RIACH & Co., Shipwrights, West Point.

The whole of their STOCK IN TRADE, comprising Well-Selected Seasoned Spars and Planking, Iron and Copper Pump Tacks, Brass and Iron Screws of all sizes, Brass Side Lights, Lifting Jack Screws of all sizes, Copper Boat Nails, Castor Oil for Steamboat purposes, and every requisite suitable for Shipbuilding and Engineering Establishments.

GEORGE A. F. NORRIS,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 8, 1869.

投夜冷

兌所船船喇月禮啟

未二有上隻銀初拜者

士月出木諸公一十英

柳現各材之西四月

喇廿銀機料行營曆十

士七七鐵械建未唐二

啟日七器並造士三號

BUILLARDS.

BOWLS, AND BAR.

NOTICE.

THE ORIENTAL BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS, and BOWLING ALLEYS, having been enlarged and fitted up in a very superior style unequalled by any in the Colony, the Proprietors Re-open the above on Monday, the 11th January, 1869, to their friends and the public, and trust with civility, Good Liquors and the well-known reputation of this old-established House, to merit a share of their patronage. There are three first class Billiard Tables in a large airy and well-lighted room. The Bowling Alley needs no comment.

BROWN & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

MESSRS. KOSS & Co.

THEY have this day established themselves as TAILORS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS on the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs LADAGE, ORLE & Co.

Having secured the services of an experienced European Cutter, and also having received per late arrivals a very superior stock of NEW GOODS of the latest pattern, they are prepared to meet all the requirements of the present season.

A large stock of Ready-made CLOTHING, of the latest fashions, always on hand.

KOSS & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN," AND "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.

(From the "Strait Times," July 27, 1868.)

Some time ago we had occasion to remark upon the progress that literature as represented by the Press had made and was making in the East, and our attention has again been called to the subject by the receipt of a Hongkong publication which deserves some notice and which we have much pleasure in introducing to the knowledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, published monthly by Mr Saint, the proprietor of the *China Mail* newspaper. This publication is well printed on good paper, and in size and shape is very like its well-known namesake or prototype at home, and is equally a mine containing very curious and useful information regarding the language, literature, history, manners and customs of the Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese. It says a good deal for the extent and stability of the footing of Europeans in China, that such a publication as this should be established and conducted with apparently successful vigour.

The publication is altogether a very interesting one, and wishing it every success, we commend it to the attention and support of our readers.

(From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1868.)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the numbers for the current year of "Notes and Queries," a most interesting Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr N. B. Denny, whose "Treaty Ports of China and Japan" are so well known. From the names attached to the "Notes" we can see that the contributors include some of the best Chinese scholars in the East. Its interest is not confined to China, and it will

New Advertisements.

be of valuable assistance to all scholars, who have directed their attention towards the subject of Buddhism and its literature, and generally to all who are interested in oriental antiquities. It deserves to be better known in India.

(From the "London Examiner," May 16, 1868.)

We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. Other chapters treating of Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghai, and the remainder of the treaty ports, we can only enumerate. The pages describing Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and contain so much that is new to European readers respecting its history, public buildings, and general characteristics, that we would fain transfer them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighbourhood, gives us an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and places.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 8, *Clara*, British ship, 939 - T. Poyer, Colombo via Singapore, Feb. 16, March 16, Ballast - JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

April 8, *Batavia*, from Whampoa.

April 8, *G. Becker*, from Whampoa.

April 8, *Blairmore*, Brit. brig, 253, Car-gill, Yokohama, March 25, Ballast - Ord.

April 8, *Orissa*, Brit. steamer, 1,119, W. D. Anderson, Bombay Mar. 19, Galle 25, Penang 31st, and Singapore April 2nd, Malls, Opium and Treasure - P. & O. Co.

April 8, *Catalina*, Span. steamer, 737, V. Escanjalillo, Havana via Macao, Nov. 22, Ballast - J. J. dos Remedios & Co.

CLEARED.

Sir Lancelot, for Saigon.

Minerva, for Macao.

Gipsy, for Kanton.

Lightning, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Clara*, Capt. Stammers, (10th Regt.), Esq. Warton, (10th Regt.), Lieut. Drougham, (10th Regt.), Dr. Hinde, (Staff Surgeon), 27 men (Royal Artillery), for Yokohama, 72 men (10th Regt.), 3 women, 4 children, 5 Artillerymen and 1 woman.

ARRIVED.—Per Mail str. *Orissa*,—For Hongkong, Mr and Mrs Williams, Lieut. Masqueen, Mrs Southan, Mr J. Dodd, Capt. S. S. Roberts, Mr Pettit, Mons. Ullmann, E. Ullmann, Mr C. H. Schultz, For Shanghai, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Ber. H. Waddell, Mr Watson, W. D. Morrison, Mons. C. Bresciani, L. Cicouga, Cicouga, Capt. B. Nicolas, Mr T. Platt, Mr. J. and Mrs. Rame, Mr J. J. Moller, H. J. Snow (for Yokohama), Lin Hoh, Lin Kheng, Chew Ho Jean, Mr S. C. Bigelow, Mr J. de la Torre y Agross, one Chinese and servant, and 2 Chinese, Mr Cameron's Ayah, Co's Employes, Mr J. M. Patch, and Mr A. Miller.

CARGOES.

Memo. of Cargo per Mail Steamer *Orissa*, arrived this afternoon:—

Malva Opium for Hongkong, 740 chests.

Do. for Shanghai, 792 "

Bengal Opium for Hongkong, 67 "

Turkey Do. 130 "

Specie.

London to Shanghai, £17,410.

Do. to Hongkong, £25,362.

Australia to Do. £11,072.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For MANILA, Per "CIRCE," at 9 A.M., To-morrow, the 9th instant.

For SAIGON.—Per Ship "NIR LANCELOT," at 11 A.M., To-morrow, the 9th instant.

For S'PORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA.—Per "LIGHTNING," on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Manila.—Per *Circe*, at 10 A.M., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

For Saigon.—Per ship *Sir Lancelot*, at noon, to-morrow, the 9th inst.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per *Lightning*, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M.

QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 8th April, 1869.

OPIMUM.—Patna, New, \$420

Benares, Old, 630

Bombay, New, 595

Malwa, Old, 620

Purani, New, 585

COTTON.—BOMBAY, 18 a 22

CALOUTTA, 16 a 20

SHANGHAI,

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 4/1

Credit, 6 " 4/1

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 a 225 1/2

" Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225 a 225 1/2

" Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls. 74 1/2

Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 6, 10 nom.

Sycee,

Mexicans,

Gold Leaf,

Gold Bar, 80 touch,

English Sovereigns,

Australian Sovereigns,

Discount,

Gas Company Shares,

H. & W. Poon Dock, Old, 5 p. c. discount.

Do. New, 11 p. c.

H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, 28 p. c. premium.

Do. do. New, 14 "

Union Dock,

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 8th April, 1869.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—9 A.M., Dry, 89

Do. Wet, 81

Do. 4 P.M., Dry, 73

Do. Wet, 73

Self-registered Maximum, 74 1/2

Do. Min. over night, 63

Barometer—9 A.M., 29.920

Do. 4 P.M., 29.779

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY for CHINA, JAPAN and THE PHILIPPINES, &c. 1869.

THE above Work is now PUBLISHED and READY FOR CIRCULATION. Apply to MORRIS & Co., Queen's Road. Hongkong, January 13, 1869.

PRINTING of every description executed at the "China Mail" Office with accuracy, neatness, punctuality, and at reasonable charges, by CHARLES A. SAINT.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

A TABLE showing the Proposed Movements of the Mail Steam Packets of the P. & O. Company for the Year 1869, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

To be had at the China Mail Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, December 26, 1868.

NOTES & QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN.

No. 3, Vol. 3. IS NOW READY.

Containing articles in English, French and German upon various subjects.

NOTES.—A Chinese Collection of Epigrams, On Dragon-Worship, The Tomb of K'ung Ming, Honesty is the Best Policy, Das System der Pa Kua, Identification of Proper Names in Western and Central Asia.

QUERIES.—The Two Missionaries in the Peking Astronomical Board, The Festival Wu-li-t'zue, Tea, Silk-worm Disease. Names of Woods used in Building.

REPLIES.—Koxinga's Japanese Origin, The Tai Chuan Yang, The Word Falang, The "Button" in Chinese Official Uniform, Derivation of the Term Sa and Mo, Infatidide, The Kow Kai Plant, The Chun Tree, Coolin China, Cremation in China, Execution of Women in China, The Fung Tree, Theatricals of the Manchu Language, Employment of Chinese Criminals. BOOKS WANTED. NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bound Copies of the First and Second Volumes can be obtained on application.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our columns are open to all who wish to address the public on legitimate grounds, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

All communications addressed to this paper must be accompanied by the name of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

DEATH.

At Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 7th April, 1869, of consumption, JOHN PARSONS, of Glasgow, Scotland.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

OUR SHIPPING LAW.

We find on examination that Captain Thomsett is right in holding that there is no law in Hongkong by which Masters of British ships are forbidden to go to sea without properly certificated officers of the rank of 1st and 2nd Mate. The 136th Section of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act 1854, applies only to British vessels going to sea from a port in the United Kingdom, and no local Ordinance has been passed extending the rule laid down in that section to this Colony. The penalty under the English Act is £50 for each infraction of the law. This being the fact, we have to exonerate Capt. Thomsett from the implied blame cast upon him for the *Dayspring* affair. It was not in his power to do more than he avers he did, and the responsibility of that wretched blot upon Hongkong lies with the government of which he is simply an officer.

Indirectly Captain Thomsett can and does compel the masters and owners of British ships to engage officers to whose competency a board of examiners has certified. Ordinance 6 of 1852, Section 5, and Ordinance 1 of 1862, Section 6, make it compulsory on Masters of vessels whether British or Foreign to ship their officers and crews at the Harbor Master's office; and the 5th Section of the last-mentioned Ordinance forbids the Shipping Officer to place any person on the Register or on the articles as Master or first or only Mate of a British ship unless such Master or Mate shall possess a certificate of service or competency.

If a vessel comes into harbor, say from Australia with an uncertificated Master in command and on the register, no local law interferes with him, but if he leaves that vessel, he cannot ship on board another, in this harbor, without producing a proper certificate, nor can the owners or agents send the first mentioned vessel to sea again without putting a duly qualified master on board. Again, if a British ship arrives in Hongkong from England with its proper complement of officers, we do not know of any law which forbids the master of that vessel, if he is willing to run the risk and

thinks it more economical, to discharge both his mates and go to sea from this harbor without officers at all, or none at least of higher nominal rank than the boatswain, on his articles. Of course he has some one who does the duty on board of an officer, and who may be fully competent to do it as any certificated first mate could possibly be, but there is no one the Shipping Officer would recognize as a Mate.

It is a question whether there ought to be any alteration in the law which would render it compulsory on ship owners to carry a full complement of duly-certificated officers and which should regulate the number of the officers to be carried on board ships of different grades. Ship owners ought to be competent judges of what is best for their own interests, and so far as the value of the ship and tackle is concerned they alone are interested. The public, who ship goods on board, or who embark as passengers in a vessel, can provide most effectually for their own safety and the safety of their property by refusing to enter into any contract with the master or agents of a vessel, till satisfied that she is properly officered. Insurance Companies are under no obligation to insure a vessel or cargo, not in their opinion properly manned. They may insist upon three certificated mates if they so please, and think it for their interest, English law seldom interferes dictatorially in such matters. It leaves people, as a rule, quite at liberty to look after their own safety and the safety of their goods and money in the way they deem most suitable, confident that the conflicting interests in operation in the world will, under ordinary circumstances, work out in the most effectual possible manner the solution of the special problem, and that all interference with the freedom of trade and the right of every man to do what he likes with his own, is to be most earnestly deprecated.

The law compels no man to possess a mate's certificate, but it does say that no man shall be shipped on board a British ship and be entered on the articles as a mate who has not a certificate; and that no one may have reason to complain of the operation of this law, at every port there is a board of examiners prepared to test and authenticate the competency of all applicants. Certificated masters and mates stand out, we know, for higher wages than men who, however qualified, have not certificates, but if the supply of the former is in excess of actual needs, masters and mates must come down in their demands, and then they need not fear competition; for no one would employ an unqualified person who could get a legally qualified officer at the same wages.

We have thus stated the law—or rather the absence of law—in its coarsest aspect. It is for the merchants and ship owners of this port to say if they are satisfied with it. If a master of a ship may lawfully go to sea from Hongkong without any officers at all, that is a fact of which the Insurance Offices at least should take note.

A PAMPHLET which has been published by Mr Sinnett, late of the *Daily Press*, since his return to England, forms the text of a very suggestive review in the columns of the *North China Herald*. As no copies of the work have, apparently, reached Hongkong, it is beyond our power to express an opinion on its contents. It is only with the remarks put forth by the reviewer that we have any concern, and these afford fair ground for useful discussion. The first point relates to a proposition that "a movable field force" should be established in China, within our own control, but under the employment of the Imperial Government. This force, it is suggested in the pamphlet, should consist of Indians, and the *Herald* naturally dissents from the conclusion that the establishment of such a force would be either practicable or justifiable. The reviewer however seems to miss the really useful suggestion to which a little consideration of the author's proposition gives natural rise.

Foreign conquest, says the *Herald*, "probably, would be more popular than this imperialism in imperio, (a black force) which would be a standing proof of the weakness of their own Rulers. By advocating such a measure, Mr Sinnett weakens his main argument, in favour of our right to insist on extended commerce, and improved communications to facilitate it. These measures will secure all the results which the 'Indian force' should be established in China, within our own control, but under the employment of the Imperial Government. This force, it is suggested in the pamphlet, should consist of Indians, and the *Herald* naturally dissents from the conclusion that the establishment of such a force would be either practicable or justifiable. The reviewer however seems to miss the really useful suggestion to which a little consideration of the author's proposition gives natural rise.

The vital flaw in all treaty agreements with China is the alleged or real incompetence of the central authorities to control their subordinates, and into this is resolved every *casus belli* which has of late years arisen. Is a missionary's house attacked, a merchant's goods seized or unduly taxed, one ever-recurring excuse is upon the lips of the authorities. "They are really very sorry; they deplore the event; they will give any orders we may require. But—they cannot be quite sure that those orders

will be carried out. A large force could be raised, but it would be thoroughly trained gentlemen as men should be. With the absolute only by the foreign obviously wrong, of such a party in China to defy the ill-natured Character on the one and whose rôle was that of the "mercantile respectable solid rowdy, would be there would be little men of the right look for the regeneration Turkey can avail itself of the names of Siam have become as Admiral this or be no wrong in follow her example constitute the Chi by Lay and Osborn that is without any rity except that of ter.

There are other to which we shall time the proposition will, we are confident a question which the attention of Es

LO

We are glad to learn the present Chancel sulate, has been pro at the Consulate Batavia.

THE P. & O. stea to-day for the stea took up among her (Gibb, Livingston & (Gibbman & Co.) the and the latter for branches of their res places. By their raps and aquatics enthusiastic and pop

THE Criminal Sessio the Hon. Chief Just the charge ag Jenidhar, the Chi Sergeant of Police, Colonel Bruyere, C interpreter. The w cution are said to themselves and each of apparent tamper ing become more m been, the Attorney C proceed in all the cas

We understand the more disgusting cas have come to light w two, amongst the S beginning to be fel as the brood are not of truth, morality o in any other way ad a Police Force.

THE following pass Howyer's Tea Circula rather severe on the F "A Telegram from Ch states that a meeting held at Poochow to practice of the Chinese with the fine Congos the discussion results thing these teas at have secured finest expressing an opinion, fault of the Chinese a men who have estab agents, with tasters the best judges here, and ledge of the generally several seasons—[aure have made so much u proper care in selecti protest a capital job public meeting, more to the tasting room, in the proper directio

TO-DAY'S Mr May on the Ben W. Peterson, taver boatman with the the and some blocks from The boat-boys in Pet out the prisoner, who committed the robbery that he was in want tackle and blocks to Jack's shop. Fat Jac to acknowledge anyth prisoner or the stoler sentenced the prisoner hard labor.

Chan Aing, a cooli in Gilman Street, was warrant issued at the Carpenter, Inspector charged with the illega opium. The Chinese stated that the sum p opium was 47 cash—a no sum, according to the op rate, being an odd and however, was far too and a conviction was come. Defendant st gone to this house wh proprietor of the conc that he was asked to collect money. Unfort in charge when the Fol the day after.—Mr M the prisoner \$25, in defa labor.

Chan Apo, who was stone-man at Canton, w wanted man who had n a "nose" in the Colony of the conditional pardo 17th September, 1867, that he had got employ was on his

economical, to discharge and go to sea from this officers at all, or none at nominal rank than the articles. Of course he does the duty on board who may be fully competent, but there is no Officer would recognise

ion whether there ought ration in the law which compulsory on ship a full complement of officers and which should number of the officers to be ships of different grades, ought to be competent is best for their own far as the value of the is concerned they alone. The public, who ship or, who embark as passengers, can provide most their own safety and the property by refusing to contract with the master vessel, till satisfied that offered. Insurance under no obligation to or cargo, not in their manner. They may be certified, if they link it for their interest, idom interferes dictators. It leaves people, at liberty to look after and the safety of their y in the way they deem ident that the conduct-operation in the world any circumstances, work ffectual possible manner the special problem, and ings with the freedom of ight of every man to do, with his own, is to be appreciated.

le no man to possess a, but it does say that no pped on board a British ed on the articles as a not a certificate is and have reason to complain of this law, at every board of examiners pre-d and authenticate the com- plicate. Certified that stand out, we know, s than men who, how- ave not certificates, but the former is in excess of asters and mates must their demands, and then ar competition, for no ar an unqualified person legally qualified officer

s: stated, the law—or e of law—in its coarsest the merchants and ship or to say if they are

As a master of a ship to sea from Hongkong ers at all, that is a fact urance Offices at least

ish has been published te of the *Daily Press*, to England, from the gressive review in the *North China Herald*. As work have, apparently, ng, it is beyond our an opinion on its con- y with the remarks put ver that we have any e afford fair ground for

The first point relates hat "a moveable field e-established in China, control, but under the Imperial Government, egested in the pamphlet, Indians, and the *Herald* ment of such a force ractible or justifiable, ever seems to miss the sion to which a little e author's proposition

will be carried out." Let us then imagine a large force consisting, not of cosmopolitan rowdies, but of native-born Chinese thoroughly trained by foreign drill sergeants and offered in every grade down to ensign by foreigners, each of whom should be thorough "officers and gentlemen" as much as are those of our Bengal or other native infantry in India. With the absolute command, checked only by the foreign authorities when any obviously wrong or cruel orders were given, of such a force as this the progressive party in China would be able safely to defy the ill-nature of local magnates. Character on the part of those selected, and whose rôle would be as superior to that of the "mercenary" as that of the respectable soldier is to the fighting rory, would be a *sine qua non*, but there would be little difficulty in getting men of the right stamp. It is indeed a project like this that we must look for the regeneration of China. If Turkey can avail herself, without ill-natural comment, of foreign services until the names of Slade, Hobart Pascha, etc. have become as familiar as those of Admiral this or Captain that, there can be no wrong in China being urged to follow her example. We would, equally, constitute the Chinese navy as proposed by Lay and Osborne—without the Lay; that is without any foreign marine authority except that of Her Majesty's minister.

There are other remarks in the review to which we shall again advert. Meanwhile the proposition we have put forth will, we are confident, before long become a question which will force itself upon the attention of European Governments.

LOCAL.

We are glad to learn that M. V. Hartung, the present Chancellor of the French Consulate, has been promoted to a similar post at the Consulate General of France in Batavia.

The P. & O. steamer *Ganges*, which left today for the Coast Ports and Shanghai, took up among her passengers Mr. Morrison (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) and Mr. Glenzie (Gibb & Co.) the former for Foochow, and the latter for Shanghai, to join the branches of their respective firms in those places. By their removal, the lovers of sports and aquatic are deprived of two enthusiastic and popular brethren.

The Criminal Session was continued before the Hon. Chief Justice Snelbly this morning, when the charge against the Sikh Police Jandhar, the China boy, and the Sikh Sergeant of Police, was proceeded with. Col. Brayner, C.B., acted as Panjabee interpreter. The witnesses for the prosecution are said to have so contradicted themselves and each other, and the feeling of apparent tampering with witnesses having become more marked than should have been, the Attorney General entered a *note* protesting at all the cases.

We understand that two other and even more disgusting cases of a similar kind have come to light within the last day or two, amongst the Sikh Police; and it is beginning to be felt that the Governors sabbly brood are not by any means patterns of truth, morality or cleanliness, if they are in any other way adapted to the duties of a Police Force.

The following passage in William E. Howyer's *The Circulars of the 11th Feb.* is rather severe on the Foochow merchants:—"A Telegram from China on the 5th instant, states that a meeting of merchants had been held at Foochow to protest against the practice of the Chinese mixing inferior leaf with the fine Congous. If it were not for the disastrous results of buyers there settling these teas at prices which ought to have secured fine qualities these might have been some reason for thus publicly expressing an opinion, but it cannot be the fault of the Chinese, provided that gentlemen who have established themselves as agents, with tasters selected from among the best judges here, should give prices far beyond the value, and this with the knowledge of the generally inferior qualities of several seasons—surely the tea-men, who have made so much through the want of proper care in selection, must consider the protest a capital joke. If, instead of a public meeting, more attention was given to the testing room, it would be a change in the proper direction."

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr. May on the Bench. W. Petersen, tavern-keeper, charged a boatman with the theft of a piece of tackle and some blocks from a davit on the *Praya*. The boat-boy in Petersen's employ pointed out the prisoner, who admitted having committed the robbery. Prisoner also said that he was in want and had taken the tackle and blocks from a ship named *Pat Jack's* shop. *Pat Jack*, however, refused to acknowledge anything about either the prisoner or the stolen blocks.—Mr. May sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labor.

Chun Aang, a coolie occupying a house in Gillian Street, was brought up on a warrant issued at the instance of James Carpenter, inspector to the Opium Farmer, charged with the illegal selling of prepared opium. The Chinese prisoner produced stated that the sum paid by him for the opium was 47 cash—a somewhat remarkable sum, according to the opinion of the Magistrate, being an odd amount.—The defence, however, was far too absurd to be believed; and a conviction was obtained in consequence. Defendant stated that he had gone to this house where the opium was sold to obtain some money which the proprietor of the concern owed him, and that he was asked to keep the place for him while the opium man went out to collect money. Unfortunately, he was still in charge when the Police entered the place the day after.—Mr. May thereupon fined the prisoner \$25, in default 3 months' hard labor.

Chan Apo, who was represented as a *stone-mau* at Canton, was brought up on a charge that he had no right to "show his nose" in the Colony, under the terms of the conditional pardon granted him on 17th September, 1897. As prisoner stated that he had got employment in Canton, and was on his way thither this morning when caught, the Magistrate ordered him to be taken to the Canton steamer to-morrow; and he was remanded accordingly.

Yip Hai Cheung, a Sunon coolie, was placed in dock on a charge of bangle-stealing from a child. It appears that as Lee Ahoo a married woman, was leading the child (who is only three years of age) this morning about half past seven, in Tai Pingshan, prisoner snatched a silver bangle from the child's wrist and ran away.—Lo Akut, a butcher by trade, stated that he saw prisoner snatch the silver bangle from the child and run off, and he and a policeman gave chase; prisoner, who cleared for the Fish Lanes, was caught by the shopmen there. The bangle was found in his pocket and he was apprehended by P. O. 98.—The prisoner's defence was all very well of its kind, but of a very bad kind, and rather than usual. The bangle was dropped, he said; he picked it up; the fishermen stopped him and demanded the bangle; he was willing to give it up, but the policeman would not permit him to do so.—His Worship having remarked upon the meanness of stealing from a child so young, sentenced the lying thief to go to goal for the period of six months, with hard labor.

A curious case was heard to-day in which the Government would appear to have been paying the wrong men in the disbursement of Colonial salaries. Chun Aalong, formerly a market coolie, was charged with having obtained money under false pretences, and also with larceny, under the following circumstances. Prisoner was a scavenger at the Central Market, under the direction of Inspector Burton (Inspector of Markets). Three scavengers had been employed as extra coolies for the Market, and the \$15 required for this purpose was collected, along with the Government rent, from the stall-holders at the Market; the Registrar General's shroff was the party who collected and paid away the salaries referred to. It appears that prisoner relinquished his sanitary duties on the 18th of last month, having laid down his broom without the usual notice to Inspector Burton; and the illegal transaction now alleged against the prisoner is, that he got two "straw men" to accompany him and demanded and received the wages (\$15) due to the real coolies for the past month. Prisoner first went alone, but was asked to get the coolies; he then took one man of "straw," but was unsuccessful; and finally he had to produce the two substitutes, as aforesaid. Only a passing suspicion appears to have been entertained by the confiding shroff at first; but after having revolved in his mind the fact that prisoner had put all the \$15 in his pocket, he sent his servant to inquire at the Market and the true facts of the case were brought out accordingly. The real scavengers were produced, and the facts were strengthened by their evidence; they had not got their money, and they were the means of capturing the prisoner so soon as they found out what he had been doing. Certain clothes were produced from pawn, which were proven to belong to others.—His Worship thereupon gave the prisoner to understand that he would commit him for trial at the Supreme Court, on the charge of having received the money under false pretences.

THE NORTH.

By the *Suwonada* we are in receipt of Shanghai papers to April 3:—

(Recorder.) The *Evening Courier* has pointed out the following curious coincidences between the "New Treaty" and the memorial forwarded by the foreign residents at Tientsin, which leave no doubt that the document was a translation of the memorial into Chinese, which was probably re-translated into English for the peculiar edification of our enlightened contemporary. "The first article refers to the opening of the coal mines near Peking, and the construction of a railroad to convey the coal to Tientsin, and the 1st paragraph containing the suggestion of the Tientsin memorialists on local subjects is to an exactly similar effect. The second and third articles, at Tientsin, and dredging the river, and correspond with the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the same memorial. New follow the questions of a light-house and more convenient customs' offices, which are again in the same rotation in the Tientsin memorial. For the counterpart of the Art. 6 we must turn to the 1st general article of the memorial, and if we number the next in rotation 7 and so on to the end, we shall discover that the *New Treaty* is simply a re-echo of this document, article for article, without any mention of allusion to, or of the other memorials or wants of foreigners."

The shares in the several Public Companies offered for sale at auction on the 30th ultimo by Mr. Biset were all bought in, the attendance being very meagre. The Griffins at the Horse Bazaar did not go off very well, the prices ranging from Tael 35 to Tael 70. Shaw, the man convicted of the burglary attempt at the residence of Mr. Pies, was put on board the *Sunda* on the 30th ultimo for deportation to Hongkong. Talbert, one of those convicted of complicity in the robbery on board the *Amur* at Cheloo, was also put on board the *Everest* for deportation to England. Six other prisoners sentenced to deportation are awaiting their turn in the Consular goal.

(Daily News.) The demand for shares at Mr. Biset's auction on the 30th, was not so lively as it had been on previous occasions. 6 shares in the Shanghai Gas Co. were knocked down at Tls. 14; 6 shares in the Old Dock at Tls. 85; 3 shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. at Tls. 105; 5 shares in the S. S. N. at Tls. 14.—all bought in. We hear that telegrams to the 9th March were received yesterday (Apr. 1) via Kinkia, quoting a considerable rise in share prices. We have several times had occasion to comment on Mr. Hart's eccentric promotion in the Customs' service. But the latest of which we have heard, says all a French Consular student has, if we are rightly informed, been appointed to a first class clerkship, *per saltum*; thus reaching, at once, the same grade as other men who have served from seven to ten years. We hear there has been a general strike among the native stone-masons, which has put a stop to every building in the settlement. It is supposed to be for higher wages, against the contractors; and there would seem a presumption that the latter are in the wrong, as they refuse to give any information on the subject. As the contractors are under fine for every day's delay beyond a certain period, the European lessees of the contract have large power in their hands of assisting whichever party has right on its side.

A Newchwang correspondent writes per *Macca*—No particular news. Business scarcely commenced. The *Kiu Shiu* will take a full cargo of beans and oil from the Steamer *Beaneau* factory; at least, Malwa has gone up to Tls. 650, and is still rising. In has nearly all disappeared; and vessels will come in quickly now. The river opened on the 2nd March; the steamer *Chihli* arrived on the 15th, the first junk entered on the 13th. The weather has been very changeable, and sudden and severe falls of snow have taken place. Merchants, both foreign and native, are not sanguine as to a prosperous year. Silver still continues about 25 per cent above the nominal rate. The first cargo of steam-made beans is to be despatched in a day or two. The British Consulate is still under the charge of Mr. Walter King. The conferring upon him of the permanent appointment, would give much local satisfaction.

A Foochow correspondent writes that a special survey was held on the *Kate Young* on the 26th ultimo. The result was that she was condemned; and will be sold by auction on the 5th instant. The French barque *Marie Alexandre* arrived on the 26th, in a waterlogged condition, with a cargo of wood from Bangkok. The vessel which is being built at the arsenal is really, at last, approaching completion, and will probably be launched in the middle of April. The U. S. S. *Unadilla* was to leave for Amoy on the 31st ultimo.

(Express.) A collision has taken place in the harbor today (Apr. 1) between the *Thermopylae* and *Chinaman*, the latter vessel being homeward bound with a full cargo of tea. She came athwart bows of the latter vessel while going down with the ebb tide, where she remained until the flood made. We have not as yet ascertained if either of them have sustained any damage.

(Courier.) The gentlemen who left Shanghai on Tuesday evening by H. I. M. steamer *Kong-kang*, with the view of exploring some of the islands in the Parlow and Rugged Groups, in hopes of finding an appropriate locality for a sanitarium, have not, as we are informed, been very successful. Owning to unfavorable weather, they were unable to do more than make a partial exploration of Senhouse island and Cheesey island, both belonging to the Parker Group. The former is not much above two miles in length, and rises to a peak of about 550 feet above the level of the sea. It is inhabited by a population of fishermen, in number about 700. They are friendly and civil people. There is no mandarin, no telegraph, and no doctor in the island, and the inhabitants declare that they do not much feel the want of any of these functionalities. Rheumatism is the commonest complaint. There are about twenty opium smokers, and the enquiry was made whether Europeans had any cure for opium smoking. Patches of the mountain are cultivated nearly to the top. There is a fine little sandy beach and several bays, perfectly sheltered from the weather. One drawback which pertains to all these islands, is that the water of the sea is as muddy as that of the Thames at London Bridge. The immense outpouring of the Yangtze completely overpowers the blue waters of the ocean. Cheesey island has several small beaches; it is more cultivated than Senhouse, but almost as inhospitable. In both islands are numerous springs of water, and both have a protected landing place in any direction of the wind. Raffles island is far larger than either of the two. It was not visited by the explorers, but it is highly spoken of by those who are well acquainted with it, for the friendly character of the inhabitants, the ease of obtaining supplies, and the space of the island, which is well known to be under more prosperous circumstances than those which have attended the recent expedition.

THE HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON NEW PORTS. (Supreme Court & Colonial Gazette, April 3.) We recently expressed what we believe to be the prevailing opinion with respect to the letter addressed to the British Consul at Shanghai by the Chamber of Commerce. Now we find that the Governor of Hongkong has in like manner spoken in no measured terms of the insufficiency and general weakness of the Hongkong Chamber's letter to the Consul at Canton. It is strange that the self-constituted guardians of foreign trading interests should be content with merely echoing one another's suggestions, instead of making a vigorous onslaught on the existing restrictive system, or at any rate assuming a position of dignified resistance. We hear much of the supineness of the Ministers, but when an emergency arises wherein the advice of the merchants would prove useful, we find that they have confined their exertions to growling and that they know actually nothing about the unopened portion of the empire that can be turned to a practically useful purpose. Some few suggestions are made, such as that courses are "argued" or "recommended," or "would prove boons," or "would be important," but really unsupported opinions are worth nothing. Had merchants remembered that the revision of the treaty was fixed for last year, and that perhaps some extension of the number of open ports would be made at that revision, they would have spent a little time and trouble in collecting facts relating to the population, wealth, and salubrity of certain places; to the nature of the soil, the probable demand for imports, the productions of the neighbourhood, the means of approach, and everything likely to prove valuable. But the lazy principle upon which the letter was composed is sufficiently evident from the following extracts:—

6.—The opening of subsidiary ports on the River Yangtze is a step which the Chamber cannot impress too strongly upon the attention of His Excellency but as this subject has been so fully (1) entered upon in the reply of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, and is the subject of His Excellency's despatch, and is the subject of the requirements of trade in the great artery of China, from their just position to the residents in the South of China, this Chamber merely desires to give a general expression of its opinion as to the desirability of such a measure being adopted to the fullest extent possible, without entering into details.

7.—With regard to the question of opening more ports on the coast, this Chamber would strongly recommend that those named by His Excellency should be opened to foreign trade, and while expressing this opinion, would not wish His Excellency to infer that the Chamber desire to limit the number of ports that should be opened to those specified by His Excellency's despatch, but would record it as its opinion that all ports which from the magnitude of their trade claim any pretensions to first class trading ports, should be thrown open to foreign enterprise.

We cannot help wondering whether the Hongkong Chamber really thought this document which professes to guide the Minister, was worth more than waste paper. Having regard to its value it is matter for congratulation that it contains so little, but were it to fulfil any useful indication it ought instead of being compromised in a few scores of lines to extend to a formidable volume. Glancing at the paragraphs seriatim, we are struck by the extremely weak protest against the exclusion of steam vessels from the inland waters. Of course we all regret this limitation, but let us once get free access to the interior secured by treaty, and steam will soon follow. One is a matter of necessity, the other is one of convenience. One prescribes the right to enter, the other makes certain regulations about the vehicle. Again we would ask what are the "Customs districts." They are not defined so far as we know. Are they limited by the foreign impost, or do they include the native exchequer barriers? They may as well be as we are concerned, mean to let the foreign soldiers march, and the area within the thirty mile radius, and to-morrow they may not extend further than Silk-a-wei. Into a letter professionally devoted to suggestions regarding the revision of the treaty we cannot see upon what ground paragraph 8 obtained admission. If the Imperial Customs stop in between the high contracting powers that are parties to the treaty, there is an obvious remedy. We have not now to do with treaty observance, but with treaty extension. But this circumstance is explained by the general narrowness of view which pervades the entire letter. The "almighty dollar" has had too exclusive a share in its inspiration. The principle of free intercourse is not dwelt upon; the right of being no longer treated contemptuously as "outer barbarians," by physically filthy and mentally debased semi-savages, is not even asserted. The increased cheapness of cotton manufactures and other merchandise is the only argument that Mr. Bryans and his following can understand, and therefore it is the only one they suggest should be pressed on the native government. But did they know anything about the subject of which they treat, they would recognise the fact that the argument will have no effect on the Chinese. The increase in the local Customs' revenue under foreign inspection is somewhat mythical. It only slightly affects the Peking Government, from whom the proposed concessions are to be obtained, and as even Chinese mandarins cannot hunt the cattle at both ends, and in the middle also, the increase under the foreign inspection is, we doubt not, balanced by a diminution in the revenue accruing from irregular barter squabbles. And lastly as to the much talked of subject of railways, we do not desire to under-estimate its importance, but we would remind those who are more impressed with it than we are, that something more than Chinese consent is necessary to the establishment of railways. Even were the permission granted, where would the necessary capital come from? Certainly not from the native government, and we can hardly believe that, with the well known poverty and unwillingness of that government to protect property so much exposed to prejudice and depredation as railway materials, foreign capitalists would be ready to advance the necessary funds.

MISCELLANEOUS. "AND IN THREE DEATHS THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED." The *Amherst* steamer *Pravda* states that a few months ago a burglary was committed in the house of a Malacca man, and the burglar was caught in the act. When questioned by the Magistrate he replied that he did not go to rob but from the intimacy he had with the prosecutor's wife. The Magistrate subpoenaed the woman, but she told her husband that she would put an end to her life if she were compelled to attend the Magistrate's Court. Her husband, who had been told that she should not outlive her. When a warrant of arrest was served, it was discovered that both husband and wife had committed suicide by hanging themselves with a rope. Strange, if true.—*Our Paper.* A man who marries a rich wife must expect occasionally to live it flung in his teeth. We have heard of a retort, however, which we should think must have for ever silenced such thrusts. A gentleman, who was on his return to marry a fortune, was one evening exhibiting to a party of his friends a picture of a horse. "Yes, my dear," replied the husband, bowing, "and your money bought me too."

A DISPUTED WILL.—A strange suit of disputed testamentary succession has been commenced in Bengal, the estate claimed being worth it is said, £40,000 a year. The claimant is a Christian convert, the only son of a highly respected and prosperous Bengalee Brahmin, the Baboo Prasanna Comar Tagore, Companion of the Order of the Star of India. The Baboo died not long ago, and on his deathbed, to mark his anger at his son's apostasy executed a will by which he left the bulk of his property to a nephew, already a wealthy man, with an estate of his own valued at £20,000 a year. The joy of the Brahmins over the pious death of the Baboo was great; but the Christian and disinherited son has impugned the validity of the will in the Supreme Court. It is on the ground that the instrument is a forgery, and that the disposition of the property for a hundred years. It is anticipated that the court will uphold the will; and if so, the case will be sent for final decision, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; when, it would not be easy to forecast. Besides the bequest to his nephew, the Baboo left large legacies to the University of Calcutta, to a famous idol, and to several charitable societies. If the son's suit be successful, all these will, of course, be invalidated. The singular feature in the case is that the Bengalees speak of the will as a clever attempt at "cheating the devil in the dark."

The Baboo, they hint, was anxious at once to secure his property to his son, and to make sure of his own pretensions to Brahminical purity. So, though a skilled lawyer and man of business, he designedly left an obvious flaw in the will. Those who know the world will not be surprised, and those who know themselves will never be impudent. Water does a ship tell a falsehood!—When she lies at the wharf.

THE TIOHBORE BALANCE.—The proceedings in connection with the disputed right of succession to the Tiohborne Barony and estates are with the characteristic deliberation of all legal movements, dragging along very slowly indeed. Our late townsman, Castro, is by this time in South America, hunting up evidence in support of his claim, and when he has obtained all the information that he desires, that it is possible for him to secure in that part of the globe, he will, it is said, visit Australia, and he goes all the links in the continuous chain of evidence that it will be necessary for him to connect in order to establish his identity with the long-missing baronet. The family in possession are in no way daunted, and assert that there will be no difficulty at the right moment in proving that the Australian claimant, Thomas Castro, is no other than Arthur Orton, the son of a butcher at Wapping. The commission granted by the Court of Commissioners to collect evidence in Australia in reference to the claim of Castro, is now in Melbourne, and on the 10th April next, and on such other succeeding days as may be necessary, will sit at the Commercial Hotel, in this town, for the purpose of examining any of the residents of Wagga Wagga who may be able to throw any light upon the antecedents of Castro. In granting the order for the commission it was made one of the forms that Castro should appear in propria persona at its sittings, but as he is now in South America, his presence in the town in April next may be looked upon as anything but certain. From the long residence of Castro in this district, the fight for the Tiohborne succession will probably be regarded with more interest in Wagga Wagga than in any other place in the colonies.—*Sydney Empire*, Jan. 16.

IN PARIS.—A most mysterious and romantic affair, which will probably end in a *crise d'été*, is at present occupying the attention of all Paris. A lady of equivalent position named Madame Belval, better known in the world to which she belongs as Anna de Narbonne, received a visit the other day from a Polish Count of her acquaintance, Kaidia Kowaki, in the course of which he proposed to her that she should send a letter inviting a third person, whose name the Count would not communicate, to meet her at the Opera masked-ball, and should there induce him to eat a bouillon with which the Count would furnish her, the whole affair being, according to him, a practical joke. This explanation seemed far from satisfactory, and the lady declined to have anything to do with the matter, whereupon the Count admitted that the bouillon was impregnated with poison and destined to cause the death of the third party, at the same time promising Madame Belval 20,000 francs should assist him. He, moreover, informed her that he had already written the invitation in her name to the intended victim. She feigned to consent, and the Count left her, promising to return the same evening at midnight to escort her to the opera. The lady was no sooner alone than she hastened off in search of a commissary of police, whom she also with great difficulty succeeded in persuading of the truth of her story, and induced to return with her, in company with a colleague. Arrived at her apartments, they found the Count, whom they arrested and searched, discovering upon him a bag containing eleven bouillons. A carriage at the door had at first escaped their notice, but on arresting Messieurs, who was disguised in a domino, they found upon him two more of the bouillons, which he thought of French extraction, was born in Poland, and who seems to be a dependant of the Count's, acknowledged, on being confronted with his patron, that the latter had asked him to poison the bouillons, but that, whilst feigning compliance, he had in reality merely altered their colour. The truth of the will be decided by the analysis which has been ordered to be made. The Count admitted, without hesitation, that he had intended to poison one, who now appears to have been the Duc de Baudemont, who has been separated from his wife for some years past. A telegram from the Duchesse, found at the Count's lodgings, is said to show that she was privy to the projected removal of her husband. The Duke has left Paris for Geneva, at the representation, it is said, of a personage in high authority.

GOVERNORSHIP OF WSARU.—The wealth of the late Baron James de Rothschild is something fabulous. It is estimated that he owned no Sultan or Calif, or Emperor, real or fabled, approached him in the extent of his opulence. The "wealth of Ormus or of Ind" pales before it. The late Baron made the following disposition of his fortune: he left to his wife, Betty, 8,000,000 francs, the Château Ferrière, whose art galleries are estimated at above 800,000 francs, and his house in the Rue Lafayette at Paris. To his second son, Gustavus, he gave 8,000,000 francs; to his third son, Edmond, 5,000,000 francs; and to his grandson, the son of the late Baron, 2,000,000 francs. This is pretty well for itself, but it does not exhaust the vast wealth left by the modern Croesus. The largest plum has fallen to the lot of his eldest son, Alphonse, who comes in for a trifle of 20,000,000 francs. This colossal fortune—and perhaps these legacies do not exhaust the amount—reaches the sum total of 44,800,000 francs. It may give some idea what the means to mention that it would nearly pay the interest on the national debt for two years, and is considerably more than the half of the income of Great Britain. Verily the deceased Baron must, like Midas, have possessed the faculty of turning everything he touched into gold.—*Express*.

SOME idea of the intensity of the spirit of economy which now pervades the Government may be gathered from the circumstance that it has infected even the office of Woods and Forests. Converts are naturally anxious, and it is, perhaps, hardly surprising that this department should signalize its adhesion to the new order of things by a bold and sweeping reform. It is rumoured in the Scotch papers that the swans on Linnithgow Loch (on the bank of which stands the picturesque old palace in which Queen Mary was born) are to be reduced from fourteen to two. It is not stated what will be the precise saving to the country from this retrenchment. Perhaps some member of Parliament may think it worth while to ask Mr. Layard whether the swans have been disbanded in order to make up for his recent appointment of a couple of secretaries in London, at £1,000 a year each, to do the work of one. Those who know the world will not be surprised, and those who know themselves will never be impudent. Water does a ship tell a falsehood!—When she lies at the wharf.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Manchester Guardian* writes that he has seen very unfavourable letters from Washington and Boston regarding the probability of the ratification by the Senate of the Clarendon Johnson Convention. "It is, I am afraid, too true that the President's secretaries are strong opinions on the impracticability of England's concession of belligerent rights to the South. The writing in certain American journals regarding the language held in public by Mr. Beveridge Johnson since he has been in England has had its effect. Had Lord Stanley been able to master sufficient resolution to have concluded the affair soon after the arrival of the new Minister in this country, and had the treaty been sent to Washington for approval four or five months ago, the whole matter would be by this time probably been settled. But every public dinner he has attended during the winter, and every answer he has made to an address or felicitation, has been made to a text for factions comment, more or less influential, on the other side of the Atlantic: until at last it has become a sort of party question whether any agreement negotiated by so strong an old friend of the South, and so warm a new friend of England, ought to be accepted."

MEX. WOMEN, and children in Norway skate to church on Sunday, and in the far north the Lapps, who do the same, and who are punctilious in the discharge of their religious duties, bury their children in the snow outside the church, while they, the parents, attend the service. Do not start, reader! The reason is that their cries might disturb the congregation; and it is far warmer for them underneath the snow, wrapped up in pelts, or skin, than in the church. A trusty dog is stationed near them to keep off the wolves, should any be prowling about in the neighbourhood.—*Chambers's Journal*.

A "RESPECTABLE" WANT.—A Bernese Bay magistrate says the want of a look-up has long been felt there by the respectable portion of the community.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Orissa*, Captain Anderson, from Bombay, with dates to the 19th, Galle, 25th, Penang, 31st ult., and Singapore, April 2, bringing the Europe mails of 18-26th Feb., arrived this afternoon.

The bullion for China by present mail is, in silver, £42,280. The *Orissa* carries 718 chests of cotton, and 938 chests Malva Opium, for Hongkong, and 792 chests of the same drug for Shanghai.

LATEST TELEGRAMS. The following are the latest Telegrams brought by the Mail steamer *Orissa*, dated London:—

13th March.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged. The *Morning Post* states that France and Belgium have agreed to refer their differences to a mixed Commission. Advice from Washington of yesterday's date state that General Grant has accepted Mr. Stewart's resignation of the office of the Treasury. 15th March.—It is stated that Sir John Lawrence is to be received into the Peerage. The *Morning Post* regrets the basis of the intended negotiations of the Committee to be appointed to settle the Belgian French Question is undetermined. The French Government insists on validity of the former Committee and the concession made to the French Company. Telegrams from New York of date the 15th, announce the resignation of Mr. Winburn, Secretary of State and General Schofield, Secretary of War. General Rawlins succeeds Mr. Washburn, General Rawlins succeeds General Schofield and Mr. Bonwell succeeds Mr. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Washburn has been appointed Minister at France.

A Bill for expending (£ expanding) in defining the authority of the Governor-General of India has been read a second time in the house of Lords. The provisions of the Bill are similar to those of the Bill of last year, the Lieutenant-Governor to have a seat in the Executive Council.

CONVULSION.—Messrs. Malcolm and Lewis, and Lord Glasgow. Telegrams from Paris, dated the 14th inst., state that Mr. Laguerre is returning from Brussels with a Despatch explaining the views of the French Government on the Luxembourg Railway Bill—thus removing a question hitherto commercial to [the region of] diplomatic [diplomacy].

17th March.—Heavy reinforcements for the West India Squadron are ordered. The *Constitutionnel* of Paris states that France and Belgium have agreed to satisfactory solution of the Railway difference. 10th March.—The market very flat. New mack, Congous and Scented Capers one penny lower.

MARCH 16th.—A monster Declaration has been made in Ireland denying the moral competence of the British Parliament to disestablish the Irish Church. An Irish Deputation has presented a petition to the Queen at Windsor Castle praying for the disestablishment and the dissolution of the Irish Church. Her Majesty in reply reiterated the deep interest she felt in the condition of Ireland. Shocks of earthquake have been felt in Lancashire. Sir John Lawrence, ex-Viceroy of India, has arrived in London. Oxford has again begun Cambridge in the annual Boat Race. Oxford won by four boats' lengths. England is mediating in the French-Belgian Question.

18th March.—The Monster Irish Declaration has been signed by upwards of 60 Peers, and 1,000 Deputy Lieutenants, Magistrates and Land-owners. 19th March.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Irish Church Bill. Mr. Disraeli moved its rejection in a speech of great length. He said the measure was unjust, impolitic, sacrilegious, and one of apostasy. The debate was adjourned till to-morrow. The latest advice from Spain state that fighting was resumed on day at Xeres. The Insurgents were completely vanquished. Constantinople, 15th March.—The Telegraph Administration are about to construct a new direct line to be exclusive for Indo-European Telegrams in order to facilitate their transmission. The line will run between Nissa and Iustro on the Turkish Frontier near Gradiska. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has pronounced an elaborate judgment in favour of the appellants in the *Mia* case, reversing the decision of the Hongkong Court. The Council has also been occupied with a petition to set aside the bankruptcy of Mr. Lyall.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
NTS Translated, at reasonable
from English, French, Spanish,
languages or German into Chi-
Chinese into English. Ad-
"a Mail" Office,
Huan Street, Hongkong.

NOTIFICATION.
A TRADE AT CANTON.
Notification has been issued
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE.
CANTON, February 26, 1869.
ations having been made to the
with reference to the difficulty
in obtaining the due fulfil-
ments through the failure of
and Brokers to supply Tea in-
g to the muster upon which
relieved, he brought the mat-
ter to the Consul for the
before the Chinese authori-
ties to devise some mode by
which the remedy might be re-
solved in the hands of the pub-
lic, by the refusal of the
inferior to the samples,
interpose in following this
as "Tea having been sent
having gone forward, and
to mention. Moreover,
on of a chop was little likely
to be satisfactory, no unwilling-
on his part to such a result,
an encouragement to fraudu-
lence. The undersigned was there-
in that compelling the fulfil-
ments or enforcing what is
equitable cut" for inferior
necessary measures, if truly
dictated on anything like a
therefore directed his at-
tention to a mode of arbitration
by means of which the expe-
rience of a Chinese court of law
might be not worth while to de-
lay the prosecution he made
negotiation, it was decided
who met it by a committee
of Tea when different was
muster, it should be rejected
to amicable arrangement could
the undersigned, in conjunc-
tion with the British Consul,
Chinese authorities to notify
in, brokers, and others, that
four of the law would be en-
forced of fraudulent practices,
which the Prosecution which
used accordingly, a copy of
which is annexed, will have
noted, by showing the particu-
lar it is directed that they will
in impunity from the consi-
dered. D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

on by CHEN, Magistrate of the
District, and Yang, Magistrate of
the District.
received instructions from the
Magistrate, Commissioner, embo-
died in His Excellency the Vice-
Consul, to the effect that he
received a communication
August last from the British
Magistrate, to the effect that he
received by reference to the great
ment to the tea caused by
infringement of the Tea supplied
in, notwithstanding their con-
ter Tea according to muster,
appears to be that the Tea
around samples of Tea, and
after inspecting and testing
and ascertaining, for the price
with the chop, with the weight in
a time of delivery, engaged com-
pels proceeding to England;
the Tea agree to arrive in
are found on inspection to be
inferior in quality to the sam-
ple largely mixed with what
e-teas, or leaves of plants of
pared to imitate the genuine
as now become the regular
it is necessary that some me-
be taken to put an end to the
are thus perpetuated.
the measures by devised
in view, etc., etc. The U.S.
ing, has also made a similar
On receipt of the foregoing
ordains that a notification be
Tea dealers with injunctions to
them for their obedience.

rates being in receipt of the
tions, have to issue a notification
of their tenor; and we
accordingly proclaim for the
all members of the tea
is an obvious duty to make
word with the guiding prin-
ciple with foreign merchants,
dish fraudulent designs can
mitted. They should, more-
over, be reminded that the bulk of the Tea
confined of late years to
Fukien, whilst the local trade
as itself has at the same time
an annual degree. If fraudu-
lence in the way of false pack-
ing is not only with the
acts be liable to prosecution
in the danger of arrest and
of compensation, but the trade
since to fall daily, and the
gain to the trader will be
note. It is not difficult to
which side the real interest of
ion, if the traders referred to
their ways, and still continue
fraudulent practices, on con-
sidered by foreign merchants,
only be required to be
but shall further be
punishment, under the
the offence of obtaining
the pretences with this
Be careful, therefore, not
d thus to involve yourselves
let all tremblingly obey. A
nation.

ary 22nd, 1869.
Wm. FRED. MAYHEW.

Published by CHARLES A. BROWN,
Printer, at No. 2, Wanchow
Street, Hongkong.



NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES.

Also,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.
THE Comp's Steam-ship "HOOGLY,"
Commandant DE HORE, will leave
this Port for the above places, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and
CARGO, on THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant,
at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. of the 21st Instant. Specie, and
Parcels until 5 p.m. of the 21st Instant.
(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office.)
For Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the Company's Office,
Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE
OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, April 3, 1869.



PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINES TO NEW YORK.
TEAMERS of this line will be despatch-
ed as follows:
China, April 19.
Great Republic, May 19.
Japan, June 19.
China, July 19.
Great Republic, August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or
about same date, connecting at Yokohama
with above-named steamer.
Passengers booked through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
nama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
voyage.
Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America, at Aspinwall with
the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West
India and Pacific Steamship Company,"
(Limited), and the "French Transatlantic
Company." And, at New York, with the
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued
for the following Steamship Lines: Cun-
ard, Inman, National, General Transat-
lantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship
Co., and North German Lloyd.

Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passage and freight to Amer-
ica, from California, Peking and Singapore,
and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
of Mexico and on the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America to as far as Valpa-
raiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton
and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to United States payable in ad-
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-
ditional, at shipper's option.
For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Prays West.
GEO. E. LANE,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 18, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.
It is hereby notified for general infor-
mation that hereafter closed mails for the
United Kingdom will be made up at this
Office and forwarded to London by the United
States Mail Packets via San Francisco.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded
by this route must be addressed via "San
Francisco."
Letters, Newspapers, Books and Patterns,
will be liable to the same rates of postage
as those sent by the British Mail Packets
via Southampton viz.
For Letters, 24 cents per half-ounce.
For each Newspaper not exceeding 4
ounces, 4 cents.
For a packet of Books or Patterns, 8 cents
per 4 ounces.

The Postage must in all cases be paid in
advance; correspondence not fully prepaid
will be sent via Suez.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

IT is hereby notified that, under the pro-
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated
the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not
exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted
in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in
China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or
posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or
any of the Ports in China and Japan, and
conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is
reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve
Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in
weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for
each half ounce is chargeable.
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

It is hereby notified for general infor-
mation that hereafter closed mails for the
chargeable on Book and Packets of Patterns
addressed to the United States of America
transmitted via the United Kingdom will
be as follows, viz:-

Via Southampton.
Under 4 ounces, 12 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 8 ounces, 24 "
Above 8 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 12 ounces, 36 "
Above 12 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 16 ounces, 48 "
For every additional 4 oz., 12 "

Via Marseilles.
Under 4 ounces, 18 cents.
Above 4 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 8 ounces, 32 "
Above 8 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 12 ounces, 48 "
Above 12 ounces and not ex-
ceeding 16 ounces, 64 "
For every additional 4 oz., 16 "
Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory
in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 18, 1869.

1. It is hereby notified for general infor-
mation that the Contract between the
Government of Mauritius and the Union
Steamship Company, for the conveyance
of Mails once a Month between Cayenne
and Mauritius, and between Mauritius
and Natal, having terminated, the corre-
spondence for Mauritius will be forwarded from
this Office in the Mail for Aden, from
whence it will be sent to its destination by
the French Mail Packets leaving Aden for
Reunion and Mauritius on the 23rd of each
Month.

2. No alteration has been made in the
rates of Postage on correspondence ad-
dressed to Mauritius.

3. As the communication with Natal and
the Cape of Good Hope is thus cut off,
the correspondence for those Colonies, unless
marked to be forwarded by Private Ship,
will, in future, be sent in the Mails for
London at the following rates of Postage,
which must be paid in advance, viz:-

Upon Letters sent by way
of Southampton, 46 cents each 4 oz.
When sent by way of
Marseilles, 54 " "
Newspapers via South-
ampton, 4 " "
Newspapers via Marseil-
les, 6 " "
Book Packets via South-
ampton, 10 " under 4
oz., 20 cents above 4 oz. and not ex-
ceeding 8 oz.; and 20 cents for every
additional 8 oz.

Book Packets via Marseilles, 14 cents
under 4 oz.; 23 cents above 4 oz. and not
exceeding 8 ounces; and 28 cents for every
additional 8 ounces.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong,
9th September, 1868.

1.-On the 1st October next, and there-
forward Money Orders will be issued at
this Office and at the Agencies thereof at
Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money
Order Offices in the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not
exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange
Current for each Mail, and charged with
Commission according to the following
Scale, viz:-

For sums not exceeding £2, 12
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, 25
" 5 " 10, 42
" 10 " 20, 77
" 20 " 50, 110, &c.

2.-No Money Order to include a frac-
tional part of a Penny.

3.-Orders drawn in the United King-
dom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yoko-
hama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange
at which Money Orders are being issued at
the time of their presentation.

4.-Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700
Money Order Offices in the United King-
dom, showing the Counties in which they
are situated, are hung up for public refer-
ence at this Office, and also at Shanghai
and Yokohama.

5.-Applicants for Money Orders must
furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least,
the initial of one Christian name, both of
the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remit-
ter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his or-
dinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the
usual designation of such firm, such as
"Baring Brothers" will suffice; but the
mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Riv-
ington," or the name of a Company trad-
ing under a title which does not consist of
the names of the persons composing it, such
as "Carson & Co." is inadmissible.

6.-The Remitter on stating that the Or-
der is to be paid only through a Bank, to
have the option of giving or withdrawing
the name of the Payee; in such case, the
Order will be crossed in the same way that
Cheques are commonly crossed when they
are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.-When an Order is presented through
a Bank, a receipt by any person will be suf-
ficient, provided the Order be crossed with
the name of the receiving Bank, and be
presented by some Person known to be in
the employ of such Bank.

8.-The signature of the Payee of a Mon-
ey Order to be affixed to the Order in the
place provided for the purpose. If the
Payee be unable to write he must sign the
receipt by making his mark in the presence
of a Witness, who must sign his name, with
his address in the presence of the Officer
who pays the Order.

9.-Should the Payee of a Money Order
desire to receive payment in the Country in
which the Order was issued, at some other
Office than that in which the Order was origi-
nally drawn, the transfer will be granted,
provided the Order be indorsed to the
Postmaster of the Office in which it was
drawn. In such case a new Order will be
issued, the Commission chargeable upon
which will be deducted from the amount of
the new Order.

10.-In the event of a Money Order
misplacing or being lost, a duplicate will
be granted on a written application from
the Payee, (containing the necessary
particulars, and accompanied by an addi-
tional Commission) to the Office where the
Original Order was payable.

Post-Office Notifications.

11.-On the receipt of a similar applica-
tion, orders will be given to stop payment
of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed
Order. The additional Commission in the
last case will be deducted from the amount
of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be
presented with the application for a new
Order.

12.-But when it is desired that any
error in the name of the Remitter or Payee
should be corrected or that the amount of
a Money Order should be repaid to the
Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should
be renewed for payment in the Country in
which the Order was originally drawn,
application must be made to the Chief
Money Order Office of such Country. This
application must be accompanied by an
additional Commission, unless it have re-
ference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the
Commission will be deducted from the
amount of the new Order.

13.-Repayment whether of an original,
or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not
be made to the remitter until it has been
ascertained that the advice has been can-
celled at the Office on which the Order was
originally drawn.

14.-Payment of an Order must be ob-
tained before the end of the Sixth Calendar
Month after that in which it was drawn;
for instance, if drawn in January, it must
be obtained before the end of July, or-
therwise the Order will become lapsed,
and a new Order (for which a second Com-
mission, to be deducted from the amount
of the Order, will be charged) will become
necessary.

15.-If an Order be not paid before the
end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after
that in which it was drawn, for instance,
if drawn in January and not paid before
the end of the following January, all claim
to the Money will be forfeited, unless
under peculiar circumstances, the Post
Office of the Country in which the Order
was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.-After once paying a Money Order
by whomsoever presented, the paying Office
will not be liable to any further claim. If
a wrong payment, however, be made owing
to negligence on the part of any Officer of
the Post Office, the Postmaster General of
the Country or Colony in which the negli-
gence occurs will, if he see fit, require the
Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.-No Money Order will be paid unless
the advice has been previously received.
18.-Additional Rules for greater securi-
ty against fraud, and for the better work-
ing of the system generally will be made
as occasion may require.

19.-Should it appear that Money Orders
are used by mercantile men, or others,
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-
kong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the
transmission of large sums of money, the
British or Colonial Post Office, as the case
may be, will consider the propriety of in-
creasing the Commission, and will exercise
the power of wholly suspending for a time
the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

Insurances.
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:-
Not exceeding one month, 1/6 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1/4 " "
Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1/3 " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

ARNOLD KARBURG & Co.
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
Managing Agents in China, - Messrs.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong.
Medical Referee, - J. IVOR MURRAY,
Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Managing Agents for the above Com-
pany are prepared to accept risks and issue
Policies of Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of propo-
sals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Marine
Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1869.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1859.

CAPITAL, -£1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Companies at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAFLAICH & Co.
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies of MARINE INSURANCE
at current rates.
DODD & Co.
Tientsin, 10th August, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:-
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/6 of the annual rate
Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding 3 months, 1/4 do.
Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding 6 months, 1/3 do.
Above 6 months, The full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following An-
nual Rates will be charged for Fire
Insurances, viz:-
Detached and Semi-detached
Dwelling Houses removed
from the Town, and their
Contents, 1/6 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/4 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance
Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
FORBES & CO'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies are
prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses removed
from Town, and their Con-
tents, 1/6 per cent.
Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1/4 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
per annum.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged in Short Period
Insurances, viz:-
Not exceeding one month, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding 3 months, 1/4 " "
Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding 6 months, 1/3 " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged in Short Period
Insurances, viz:-
Not exceeding one month, 1/6 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding 3 months, 1/4 " "
Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding 6 months, 1/3 " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.
THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:-
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/6 per cent.
Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding 3 months, 1/4 do.
Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding 6 months, 1/3 do.
Above 6 months, The full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue
Life Policies for sums not exceeding
£5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insur-
ance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following rates will in future be
charged for Short Period Insurances:
One month, 1/6 per cent.
Three months, 1/4 " "
Six months, 1/3 " "

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:-
Not exceeding one month, 1/6 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1/4 " "
Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1/3 " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:-
Not exceeding one month, 1/6 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not ex-
ceeding three months, 1/4 " "
Above 3 months and not ex-
ceeding six months, 1/3 " "
Above 6 months, The full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings
or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Insurance Com-
pany are prepared to grant Policies cov-
ering Marine risks at the current Rates.
Policies can be made payable at all the
principal ports throughout the World.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

G. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.O., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—E., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Dispatch.
STEAMERS							
En King	W Pinel	Brit. str.	1044	April 2	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	To-day 4 p.m.
Formosa	W O'Harkin	Brit. str.	700	April 3	P. & O. S. N. Co	East Coast	To-day
Ganges	W O'Harkin	Brit. str.	1200	March 17	P. & O. S. N. Co	East Coast	To-day
Hoggy	W De Bovis	Fch. str.	1767	April 2	Messageries Impériales		
Labourdonnais	W Opatel	Fch. str.	910	April 3	Messageries Impériales		
Lightning	W Opatel	Brit. str.	673	April 3	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Reyna	W Barredo	Span. str.	200	April 6	Remedios & Co		
Sunda	W O'Harkin	Brit. str.	1612	April 9	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai	
Titania	W Hamlin	Tahit. str.	806	January 21	A. Heard & Co		
Venus	W Cumming	Amer. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
West Indian	W Miller	Brit. str.	1804	April 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Yong-hai-an	W Morison	Russ. str.	447	October 19	Landstein & Co		
SAILING VESSELS							
Albatross	W Lousin	N. Ger. bk.	412	March 16	Bourjau, Hubner & Co		
America	K Perkins	Salv. sh.	1450	January 16	Captain		
Amur	W O'Harkin	Russ. bk.	200	March 8	John Burd & Co	London	Immediate
Arthur	W O'Harkin	Amer. bk.	260	April 6	Russell & Co	Tientsin	
Atrevida	W O'Harkin	Span. bk.	306	April 19	Douglas, Lapraik & Co		
Atlantia	W O'Harkin	N. Ger. bk.	270	Feb. 19	Order		
Atrevida	W O'Harkin	N. Ger. bk.	183	January 21	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin	
A. W. Stevens	E Ingham	Brit. bk.	457	March 28	Order	Sydney	Early
Bazaleel	W Chelley	Brit. sch.	204	Feb. 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Amoy	
Calio	E Lavarello	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Camilla Cavour	K Astor	Salv. sh.	820	March 18	Wm. Pustan & Co		
Cap-sing-moon	E Wacker	Brit. bk.	466	March 21	S. E. Burrows & Sons	Saigon	
Carl Kiefer	W Suthan	N. Ger. bk.	240	Feb. 16	J. dos Remedios & Co		
Cedilla	W O'Harkin	N. Ger. bk.	410	March 16	Wm. Pustan & Co	Yokohama	
Ceres	W O'Harkin	N. Ger. bk.	410	March 16	Rosario & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Chelley	W O'Harkin	Brit. sh.	904	March 20	Chinese	Tientsin	
Chow-Sye	W Wewezor	Siam. sh.	462	March 20	Chinese	Bangkok	
Clipper	W Hoffheiser	N. Ger. sch.	223	March 11	Melchers & Co		
Constantia	W Schradt	Dut. bk.	390	March 23	Siemens & Co		
Contantia	W Abano	Span. bk.	184	January 30	Remedios & Co		
Daylight	W Schmiedt	Siam. bk.	447	April 7	Chinese		
Denia	W Onandi	Span. sch.	230	April 9	Remedios & Co		
Dioscurus	W Wagner	N. Ger. bk.	300	April 6	Wm. Pustan & Co		
Dom Pedro II	W Young	Brit. bk.	244	March 17	F. K. Banajee	Yokohama	
Ellen	W Windsor	Brit. sh.	631	Dec. 20	Olyphant & Co	Saigon	To-day
Ellen Rickmers	W Behm	N. Ger. bk.	306	March 10	Melchers & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
F. A. Palmer	W MacCallin	Brit. sh.	1626	January 24	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Ferdinand Brum	W Voss	N. Ger. bk.	360	March 23	E. Schellhaas & Co	Surinam	
Fray Bentos	W Mata	Salv. bk.	471	April 2	Remedios & Co		
Froya	E Quedens	N. Ger. bk.	497	March 26	Siemens & Co	Saigon	
Frederic	W Nicolson	Belg. sh.	803	January 6	Bornes Company		
Gipsy	W Siemens	Brit. bk.	250	March 20	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Kamput	
Gravina	W Barolo	Span. bk.	246	March 11	Remedios & Co		
Halveta	E Bailey	Amer. sh.	1205	Feb. 9	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
He et Ylaine	W Bourignon	Fch. bk.	360	March 28	Carlowitz & Co		
Ingelburg	W Fries	N. Ger. bk.	373	April 2	Wm. Pustan & Co		
Johann Suidt	W Hagmann	N. Ger. bk.	400	March 18	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Saigon	
John L. Dimmock	W Wanchell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 23	Order		
Junio	W Iversen	N. Ger. bk.	269	April 6	Arnold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin	
Kadar	K Cowie	Brit. bk.	532	March 10	Carlowitz & Co	Yokohama	Early
Leon F.	W O'Harkin	Brit. bk.	286	October 10	Order		
Lina	W O'Harkin	Ital. bk.	265	Feb. 9	Carlowitz & Co		
Luisa Cauevaro	W Moro	Salv. sh.	1100	March 20	Wm. Pustan & Co		
Lysenoon	E Sorenson	B. it. bk.	426	March 31	S. E. Burrows & Sons		
Maria	W Canellas	Russ. sh.	637	Feb. 10	Landstein & Co		
Maria Rickmers	W Stolt	N. Ger. bk.	700	April 7	Olyphant & Co	Manila	
Marian	K	Brit. bk.	460	March 17	Siemens & Co	Tientsin	
Mary	E Dahl	N. Ger. sch.	180	March 21	Wm. Pustan & Co	Macao & Havana	
Mongal	K Courbis	Fch. sh.	1006	March 25	Order		
National Eagle	E Nickerson	Amer. sh.	1005	Feb. 1	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Nederland	W Brum	Dut. bk.	670	March 27	Siemens & Co		
Nettie Mercymann	E Bellus	Amer. bk.	673	April 6	Arnold, Karberg & Co		
Nuevo Constante	W Fabie	Span. bk.	203	Dec. 16	Remedios & Co		
Old Dominion	E Freeman	Amer. sh.	695	March 11	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Early
Onward	E Whyte	Amer. sh.	606	April 2	Captain		
Providence	K Vevanway	Salv. sh.	664	April 3	Remedios & Co		
Queen of the Ocean	E Corkery	Brit. sh.	670	April 4	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Rodrigo	W O'Harkin	Span. bk.	177	March 8	Wahoe & Co	Manila	
Salacia	W Stuart	Brit. bk.	424	March 27	Rosario & Co	Melbourne	Early
Sarah Maria	W Gode	N. Ger. bk.	356	March 30	Russell & Co	Saigon	
Sir Lancelot	W Robinson	Brit. sh.	883	March 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Vikenty	K Perkins	Russ. sch.	83	March 26	Russell & Co	Nagasaki	
Villa de Granada	W Carrique	Fch. bk.	289	March 21	Landstein & Co		
Windward	K Barrett	Amer. sh.	832	Feb. 8	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Immediate

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Dispatch.
Batavia	Hertzer	N. Ger. bk.	365	March 9	Wm. Pustan & Co	Ningpo	
Borha	Mooney	Brit. str.	285	Feb. 25	Douglas, Lapraik & Co	Shanghai	
China	Moller	N. Ger. str.	648	April 6	Siemens & Co		
Circ	Roca	Span. str.	1048	April 7	Spanish Consul		
Geo. Becker	Behuck	N. Ger. bk.	208	March 30	Siemens & Co		
Glendylo	Hooper	Brit. str.	1266	April 6	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chetoo	
Landreth Braun	Harten	N. Ger. bk.	214	April 31	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Tientsin	
Lordet	Ingermann	N. Ger. bk.	384	April 6	Bourjau, Hubner & Co		
Martha	Hoye	N. Ger. bk.	300	March 30	Melchers & Co	Tientsin	
Sawa	Kuhn	N. Ger. bk.	290	April 1	Bourjau, Hubner & Co	Chetoo	
Venezuela	Cervantes	Span. str.		March 31	Spanish Consul		

* At Canton.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
AMOI	Bazaleel	Brit. sch.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
NINGPO	Batavia	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustan & Co
SHANGHAI	Shafterbury	Russ. str.	Landstein & Co
Do	Chinua	N. Ger. str.	Siemens & Co
CHERFOO	Geo. Becker	N. Ger. bk.	Siemens & Co
Do	Sawa	N. Ger. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co
TIENTSIN	Atlantia	N. Ger. bk.	Carlowitz & Co
Do	Arthur	Amer. sch.	Melchers & Co
Do	Jano	N. Ger. bk.	Arnold, Karberg & Co
Do	Mary	N. Ger. sch.	Wm. Pustan & Co
Do	L. Braun	N. G. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co
Do	Martha	N. Ger. bk.	Melchers & Co
NAGASAKI	Vikenty	Russ. sch.	Russell & Co
YOKOHAMA	D. Pedro II	Brit. bk.	F. K. Banajee
Do	Kedar	Brit. bk.	Carlowitz & Co
Do	Ceres	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustan & Co
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	Amur	Russ. bk.	John Burd & Co
SAN FRANCISCO	Helvetia	Amer. sh.	Russell & Co
Do	National Eagle	Amer. sh.	A. Heard & Co
Do	Windward	met. sh.	Russell & Co
Do	F. A. Palmer	Brit. sh.	A. Heard & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Chelley	Amer. sh.	A. Heard & Co
Do	Salacia	Brit. bk.	Rosario & Co
SYDNEY	Atrevida	Brit. bk.	Order
SAIGON	Sir Lancelot	Brit. sh.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Do	John. Hubner & Co	N. Ger. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co
Do	Captingmoon	Brit. bk.	S. E. Burrows & Sons
Do	Freya	N. Ger. bk.	Siemens & Co
BANGKOK	Contance	Dut. bk.	Siemens & Co
MANILA	Rodrigo	Span. bk.	Wahoe & Co
Do	Sarah Maria	N. Ger. bk.	Russell & Co
Do	Marian	Brit. bk.	Siemens & Co
KAMPUT	Gipsy	Brit. bk.	Bourjau, Hubner & Co
SURINAM	Per. Brum	N. Ger. bk.	E. Schellhaas & Co
MACAO & HAVANA	Mongal	Fch. sh.	Order

* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Arms.	Commander.
Adventure	British	Steam troop ship	1794	2	Hy. J. Baby, V.C. Capt.
Bouncer	British	gun boat	230	3	60 Rodney Lloyd, Lieut. Comr.
Cockchafer	British	gun boat	250	1	60 H. W. Kerr
Flamer	British	Naval hospital	230		Attached to Melville
Janus	British	gun boat	167	3	40 Leicester C. Keppel
Messene	British	Military hospital	2691		Hospital ship
Melville	British	Naval hospital			Geo. E. Hill, Staff Surgeon
Monocacy	U. States	P. steam sloop	1130	10	Samuel P. Carter
Piscataqua	U. States	steam sloop	3177	23	— "men
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	2443	14	Oliver J. Jones, Commodore
Slaney	British	gun boat	301	3	80 — Elwyn

Chinese Advertisements.

燕梳告白
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德臣公司之生意於
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Miscellaneous.

THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

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The following is an Abstract of the Contents of this Book:

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2.—Treaty with the United States.

3.—Treaty with France.

4.—Treaty with Russia.

Supplementary Treaty with Russia.

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